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October 7, 1918, Temperature 8 a.m. 76 8 p.m. 80
Humidity " 82 " 70

October 7, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 8 p.m. 82
Humidity " 59 " 61

8066 日三和月九

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IS IT PEACE?

GERMANY APPROACHES PRESIDENT WILSON.

REPORTED REQUEST BY ENEMY POWERS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

A rumour has been freely circulating in the Colony to-day that Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have made overtures to the Entente Powers requesting an armistice. Up to the time of going to press no Reuter's message on the subject has been received.]

Germany's Pointed Action.

Copenhagen, October 6.

The German Chancellor has announced in the Reichstag that he sent a Note to President Wilson, through the Swiss Government on Friday night, requesting President Wilson to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate on the subject with the other belligerents.

Germany and Austria Seeking an "Honourable" Peace".

Amsterdam, October 6.

A message from Vienna says the German Chancellor has telegraphed to Baron Borian saying:—"The glorious deeds of our Armies, the determination of our peoples to defend themselves and the loyal co-operation of our Governments, will, with God's help, lead up to an honourable peace."

Baron Borian replied that all his thoughts and efforts are, in loyal co-operation with the German Government, directed to bringing the blessings of an honourable and just peace as soon as possible.

The Death Knell of the Central Alliance.

Paris, October 5.

According to a Hava's message, Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, at a farewell dinner said Bulgaria had sounded the death knell of the Central Alliance.

Triumph in Sight.

Paris, October 5.

A Hava's message says:—In reply to addresses by Departmental Councils, M. Clemenceau writes that triumph is in sight.

Prince Max Makes a Statement of Policy.

Copenhagen, October 6.

The new German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, speaking in the Reichstag on the 5th inst., said by an Imperial Decree of September 30 the Empire's political leadership had undergone a fundamental alteration. In accordance with methods of government now introduced, he submitted to the Reichstag, publicly and without delay, the principles whereby it was proposed to conduct a gravely responsible office. These principles were firmly established in agreement with the Federated Governments and the leaders of the Majority Parties of the Reichstag before he decided to assume the Chancellory; hence they contained not merely his confession of political faith but that of the overwhelming portion of the German nation. Only the knowledge that the majority of the people supported him gave him strength to undertake to conduct the Empire's affairs in the present hard and earnest times. One man's shoulders were too weak to carry alone the present tremendous responsibility of government. Only if the people actively participate, through freely elected political leaders, in deciding their destinies can a statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility. His resolve to do this was lightened by the fact that Labour leadership reached the highest offices in the Empire in the new Government. This offered a sure guarantee that the new Government was supported by the broad masses of the people. The programme of the Majority Parties, on which he took his stand, contained an acceptance of the former Imperial Government's answer to the Pope's Note of August 1, 1917, and also an unconditional acceptance of the Reichstag's resolution of July 19, 1918. It further declares its willingness to join a League of Nations based on equal rights for all, both strong and weak. It considers the solution of the Belgian question to lie in a complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly of her independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of an indemnity. The programme will not permit Peace Treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace. Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania and Poland. As a preliminary thereto, civilian rule would be introduced immediately in these lands which shall regulate their Constitution and their relations with their neighbours without outside interference. As regards German domestic policy, the manner he had formed the Government showed that he taken a clear and firm stand. In making elections, he laid the greatest weight on the fact that the members of the new Government stood on the basis of a just peace, regardless of the war situation, and that they had openly declared this to be their standpoint at the height of Germany's military successes.

(Section of message missing.)

This development necessitated the alteration of the Constitution in accordance with the Imperial Decree of September to enable members of the Reichstag entering the Government to retain their seats. The Reichstag Bill to this effect was submitted to the Federal States for immediate decision. The Chancellor recalled the speech of the Kaiser on August 4, 1914:—"There are Parties but they are all German Parties."—(Cheers). He said the political development of Prussia must proceed in this spirit and in these words and the King of Prussia's promise of a democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely.—(Cheers). He did not doubt that those Federal States lagging behind in constitutional development would resolutely follow Prussia's example.—(Cheers).

(Section of message missing.)

The German people after four years of the bloodiest struggle against numerically superior enemies, were still confident with strength, and were resolved to endure heavier sacrifices. A continuous and terribly murderous battle had been raging for months in the West. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of the Army at the Front it is unbroken. "Just because we are inspired by this confidence in the future it is our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle shall not be protracted a single day beyond a moment when the end of the war seems possible to us, which will not affect our honour."

A Political Comedy.

Paris, October 5.

A Hava's message says:—The new Chancellor of Germany, Prince Max of Baden, a nephew of the Duke of Baden, is the hand of the Politician of Government, according to a political comedy written by the Emperor, who has suddenly become an adherent of

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETIREMENT IN THE WEST.

Retreat on Forty-Five Mile Front.

BRITISH CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

London, October 6.

A French communiqué states:—Franco-American victories attacks for several days on the Vesle and Champagne fronts have compelled the enemy to make a general retirement towards the Seine and Arne Rivers. Hastily abandoning formidable positions fortified during four years and defended with undiminished desperation, he is retreating on a front of forty-five kilometres. Bapaume in face (sic) Brimont fort and Moronvilliers massif are ours. Nogent le Bassac massif is completely surrounded.

Our advance guards are keeping in close touch with the enemy rearguards and have passed the line Orainville, Bourgogne, Orsay le Bâche, Beine and Bapaume.

Farther east we hold the whole course of the Arne and have crossed the Seine at Orainville and the Arne at several points.

Americans Advance Continues.

London, October 6.

An American communiqué states:—Our attack westward of the Meuse has continued, despite determined resistance by artillery and machine-guns from well-trenched positions. Strong hostile counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

Germans Admit Withdrawal.

London, October 6.

A German official wireless message says:—Against our new lines, eastward of Armentières the enemy has followed via Bois Grenier, Fourmies, Wingles and across the railway to eastward of Lens.

The English have captured Le Catelet and the French gained a foothold in Les Dînes and Morcourt. We recaptured Les Dînes.

We withdrew unopposed between Prasny and St. Marcey, eastward of Bapaume.

French Aerial Work.

London, October 6.

A French aviation communiqué states:—Notwithstanding low clouds and fog, our aviators closely observed enemy movements. Four enemy aeroplanes were felled and one balloon set afire.

Enemy troops and convoys in the battle zone were bombed and machine-gunned. Twenty tons of bombs were thus employed, in addition to thirteen tons dropped on stations during the night, despite a dense fog bank.

German Destructiveness.

London, October 6.

A Hava's message says:—The German Staff has wantonly set Cambrai on fire and wrecked St. Quentin. This is part of a long prepared plan. All the people of the Entente claim retaliation.

Important Captures.

Paris, October 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured and held Mont Bapaume and Beaurevoir, despite severe counter-attacks.

MOLLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A New Department Established.

The Hague, October 6.

It is officially stated that a new Department of the Foreign Office, headed by Jonckheer Snouff Hurgronje, Departmental Chief of the Foreign Office, assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of MM. Colyn, Loder, Venables, Heldring, Kroesler and Waller, has been established to unify economic and foreign policy and seriously to prepare to deal with post-war economic questions. The Department begins work immediately with a view to the renewal shortly of economic negotiations with the belligerents.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

Austrians Forced to Retire.

London, October 6.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allies in Albania have forced the Austrians to retire along the El Basra Road beyond the confluence of the Skumbi and the Liqenitza. The enemy has also been driven back beyond Dibra.

BULGARIA'S NEW KING.

Bulgars Government to Remain in Office.

Basle, October 6.

A message from Sofia, dated yesterday, says the abdication of Tsar Ferdinand and the accession of Prince Boris were announced by the Mayor this morning. Subsequently a Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral. The Patriarch and clergy received Prince Boris in the presence of Ministers, Deputies and diplomats. Prince Boris returned to the Palace and was acclaimed en route. Officers in Sofia took the oath in the afternoon. The King has begged the Government to remain in office.

ANOTHER "INDEPENDENT" RAID.

London, October 6.

The Press Bureau announces that the independent Air Force on the morning of the 5th inst. attacked railways at Metzablon with good results, obtaining eleven direct hits on sidings and railway lines. All returned.

LINER SINKS IN COLLISION.

Thirty-five Lives Reported Lost.

London, October 6.

It is reported in Liverpool that thirty-five have perished in the sinking of the Elder Dempster liner *Bruta* in a collision.

NEW WIRELESS FEAT.

Paris, October 5.

A Hava's message says:—The Marconi Company has achieved great success by sending a wireless message direct from Australia to China.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

The Enemy Everywhere in Difficulties.

Paris, October 5.

A Hava's message says:—As a military factor, the Hindenburg Line has ceased to count. The German retreat on a 17-mile front in the Armentières sector has been hastened by the British and the enemy is in danger of losing the Belgian Coast. Lens is cleared of the enemy and Armentières occupied.

In Eastern Champagne, General Gouraud is less than six miles from Vouziers Junction, a base of great importance of 25 miles of railways connecting the enemy with Germany. As a result of the Austrian retirement in Albania, followed by Bulgaria's surrender, the enemy must make desperate efforts to defend the Danube Front, suddenly created by the Allied victory. The political and moral effect of the withdrawal on the Russian front, which is beginning, will be immense. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk becomes waste paper.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Belgians Fiercely Fighting.

London, Oct. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports this evening: How fiercely the Belgians are now fighting is shown by the fact that a German battery in action was captured by the use of knives and revolvers alone. The Belgians rushed the guns while they were being fired and killed the whole crew. The armoured car which entered Roulers did great execution. Two occupants were killed and two wounded. Only one was left to bring it back. According to prisoners the German Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Reserve Divisions and Second and Eleventh Divisions have been withdrawn being no longer capable of fighting. The moral of the German Guard Division is reported so reduced that some men run on the opening of attacks. Stragglers pickets are posted in the rear to prevent this.

Important Advance.

London, Oct. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing at ten on the evening of Friday, reported: The advance of General Gouraud's left wing yesterday was most important. It occupies a line outflanking Moronvilliers heights which is the main bastion of the German front in Champagne. The enemy's second main line of resistance is breached at Orfeuil and his whole front between Reims and the Seine endangered.

Germans Evacuating Flanders Coast.

London, Oct. 5.

Frontier correspondents confirm that the evacuation of the coast of Flanders is proceeding. The Germans are hurriedly removing material, guns, provisions, etc., from numerous villages. They are also removing huge stores of provisions from Ghent to Germany. Some reports state that Bruges docks are afire.

A Paris semi-official concerning the enemy's retreat south of Lille says it appears that he contemplates following the line of the Ladeule Canal as far as Douai and line of the Sensee as far as the Scheldt. German Headquarters have shown that they recognise the necessity of securing protection against the tanks by establishing a line behind the waterways. The question is whether they will be able to maintain the new positions.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In unsuccessful minor operations on Friday northward of Saint Quentin we substantially progressed south-eastward of Beaurevoir and northward of Gouy and Lecatelet, prisoning eight hundred. We again slightly advanced our line at night northward of Le Catelet.

News From Several Fronts.

London, Oct. 5.

A French communiqué says: North of St. Quentin we have actively participated in a hard battle in the Hindenburg position and captured Chardouvert, south of Sequehart, and several fortified woods. Further south we gained a footing at Lessines and captured Morcourt. The enemy furiously and repeatedly counter-attacked but all his efforts were shattered with heavy loss. We captured four hundred prisoners and four heavy guns. The Franco-American in Champagne gained an important advantage and completed yesterday's successes.

On the left we pushed for over four kilometres north of the Aube River and eight kilometres north-west of Somme to the river Arne and captured the villages of Yaudesauvres, Doutrein and Itsouplet and Grandbellois woods, despite resistance. Further east we reached the outskirts of St. Etienne-aux-Arnes and gained a footing on the plateau of Orfeuil capturing Orfeuil village. We evacuated Chalange which neither side could hold, it being intensely shelled by both artilleries. Favourable weather facilitated aviation on the 5th. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were felled and three balloons fired. Scouts pushed far beyond the enemy lines. Fifty-one tons of bombs and thousands of cartridges were fired in day-time at enemy reserves massed in view of counter-attack. At one sector aeroplanes again fed advanced troops. Five tons of food and cartridges were thus supplied. Twenty-nine tons of projectiles were dropped at night on enemy bivouacs and cantonments on a wide front.

A Belgian communiqué of 4th inst. says: The Anglo-Belgian-French attack of the 28th ult. conquered the whole of Flanders Ridge in forty-eight hours. Local actions since, aimed at seizing the approaches to the Ridge, have resulted in an advance of fourteen kilometres on a front of forty. They have completely freed Ypres and permitted occupation of the Lys river between Armentières and Wereweg. Ten thousand five hundred prisoners, including two hundred officers, have been counted, also three hundred and fifty guns, two hundred trench mortars and six hundred machine-guns. The British navy and British airmen powerfully contributed to the victory.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters shows that yesterday a American advance, with was well supported by gas, artillery and aeroplanes, met with most determined resistance. Progress after the first objectives were reached was slow owing to the great artillery and machine gun fire. The advance was eventually held up by the arrival of

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

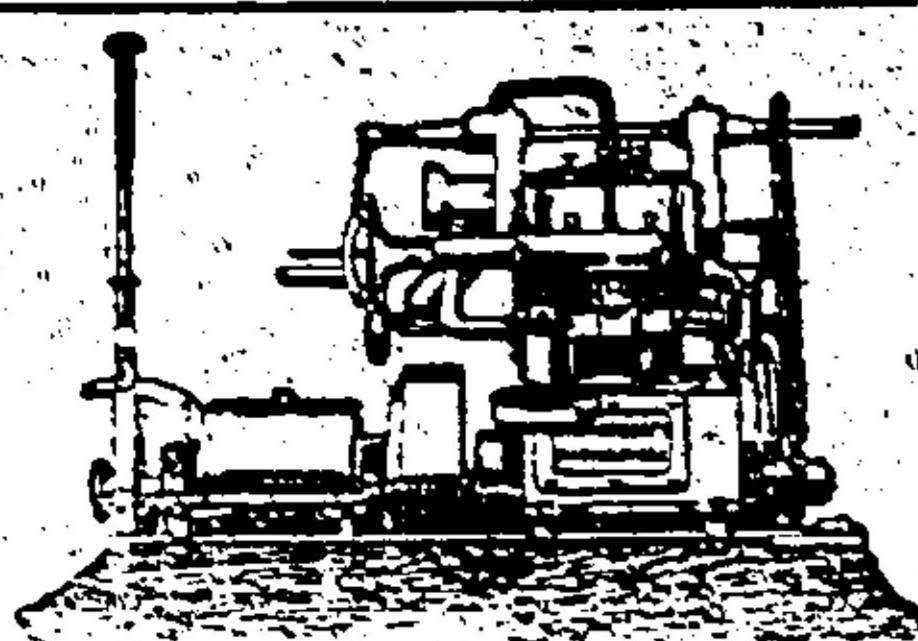
Washington, Oct. 4.

The Senate has accepted for reconsideration an amendment to the Constitution granting women's suffrage.

REPRISALS ADVOCATED.

Paris, Oct. 4

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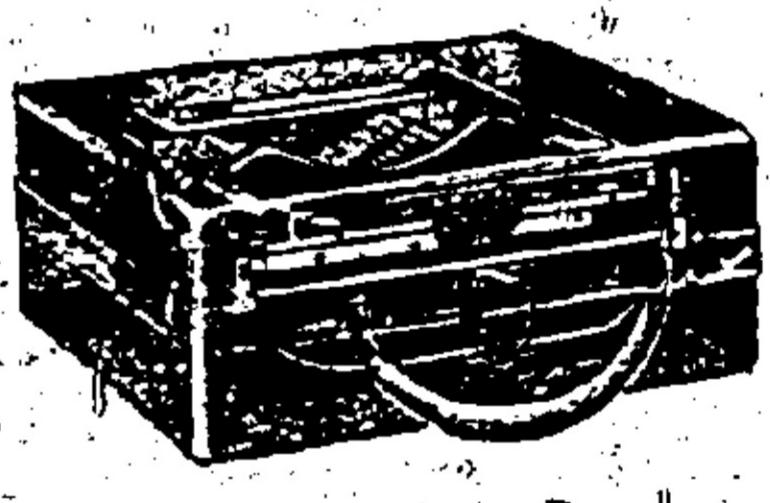
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GENERAL NEWS.

French and British Boys.

Mr. Macpherson, in the House of Commons recently, said he could not state why the French Government do not consider it advisable even at this crisis of the war to employ lads under 19 in the fighting line. No British lads, he said, were sent overseas until they were sufficiently trained. The training was not less than 14 weeks, and in most cases it was five months.

University Woman as M.P.

Mrs. Margaret Milne Ferguson, of the National League and the National Land Council, has been approached by distinguished graduates of the four Scottish universities which now form one constituency, to stand as their Parliamentary candidate. Miss Ferguson, herself, a notable graduate of Glasgow University, in 1912 took a suffrage petition to the Prime Minister on behalf of the women of the four universities.

German Guns for London.

Answering Mr. J. D. Gilbert in the House of Commons recently Mr. Macpherson said:—The War Trophies Committee are prepared to receive applications from the various local authorities in London for some of the captured German guns of position for exhibition in the parks; but it is regretted that applications from other cities and towns cannot yet be entertained owing to difficulties of transport.

Indians' Share in Indian Rule.

Of the whole number in the Civil Service of India only 60 were Indians, said Mr. Sakai, a member of the Indian Council, at the National Liberal Club yesterday. In spite of changes the essence of government in India was still bureaucratic. Indians begged and prayed that whatever the new reforms were they should be given some definite share in the moulding of their destiny.

A Substitute for Cotton.

A substitute for cotton has been discovered in Japan in a sea-weed called Sugamo, or gomo gom. This weed grows abundantly in Japan, where it has hitherto been known as a good fertilising material. In the process of manufacture the weed is boiled in ashes, water, and then in water mixed with rice-bran; afterwards it is bleached. The Tokyo Fiber-Laborator has taken out a patent for the process.

Freemasons and the Kaiser.

The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Freemasonry have adopted a resolution vigorously denouncing the attempts of the Kaiser to use the Masonic Order to fetter the German peace propaganda. The resolution says that "the German terms of peace shall never be considered by the Masonic Orders because it is an inconclusive peace. Only a peace ensuring lasting peace, such as the American proposals, shall be given consideration."

Future of Young Officers.

To be known as the Officer University and Technical Training Committee, a body under the chairmanship of Lieut-Colonel Sir Alfred Keogh has been appointed to advise Government departments on the training of officers and ex-officers with a view to fitting them for suitable employment after the war. Another committee, of which Lord Burnham is chairman, is being set up by the Minister of Labour for the re-education of officers in professional and business life.

Lithuania's Protest.

The inhabitants of Lithuania on the Russian border, one of the provinces seized by Germany under the Brest Litovsk treaty, have addressed a formal protest to all the nations of the world against their fate. After they had addressed themselves to the German Chancellor without success, they now appeal to the entire world in a vehement protest against their oppression. Through their National Council the Lithuanians declare that they do not care to share the fate of Alsace and Lorraine, but they have been overwhelmed by the power of the Prussian army brought to the extreme limit of their strength, and protest against the Brest Litovsk Treaty. They would remember the acts of violence against them by the people.

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GENERAL NEWS.

French Air Mail.
A telegram to the "Tempo" from Marseilles states that Flight Sub-Lieut. Abel left the aerodrome of Buc, Paris, at 6 o'clock in the morning, landed at Lyons at 9.15, and left Lyons at noon for Marseilles, where he landed at 2.14. The flight from Paris to Marseilles—actual flying time—took 5 hours 7 min., a speed of 100 miles per hour.

A Lion Story.
This story comes from British East Africa. A hunter met a magnificent lion almost face to face. With a terrible roar the beast sprang at the man, but missed his aim by jumping two feet too high. Disappointed, it dashed away into the woods. The next day a party set out to track the beast down, and at last came upon it in an open space in the jungle practicing low jumps.

Greek Minister to Tokyo.
The Greek Community in Tientsin has been informed that Mr. Venenikis, the newly appointed Greek Minister to Tokyo, will leave New York. It is not known whether his duties will include China or whether a Greek Minister to China is to be appointed. There are three thousand Greeks in China at present who are under the protection of the French Government.

Lady "Commercials."
The number of women employed as commercial travellers in the place of men who have been called to the colours is steadily on the increase. In numerous cases wives are replacing their husbands "for the duration," but it seems certain that many women will continue to follow the calling after the war. They specialize for the most part in women's goods and light articles; and those best able to judge consider that the change is all to the good.

Silver Ores in Hunan.
Recently there was discovered in Hsiang-t'an, Hunan, a new mineral which looks like slum or quartz but which is found to contain silver in workable percentage. Although the name of the mineral is yet unknown, the Husch'ang Company is producing daily several hundred tons of silver out of it. Other small concerns also make profits. From the latter fact it is inferred that its processes of metallurgy are probably comparatively simple.

How Germany Got Wool.
The existence of an enormous traffic between Iceland, which belongs to Denmark, and the Central Powers, was disclosed in the Prize Court recently by the Attorney General in opening the case of a group of captured cargoes. In a few months from the outbreak of war, he said, the whole Icelandic output of 200,000 wool skins was exported to Germany and Austria by Denmark. It had been difficult for us to detect this traffic because the ships went north and slid down the coast of Norway in territorial waters. The first of the vessels in the group, the "Gustaf E. Falck," carried some hundreds of bales of wool and 58,000 sheepskins, and when she was challenged by H. M. S. "Moldevis" bolted for territorial waters and did not stop until fired upon.

Forged Army Papers.
At the Faunes Police Court Morris Miller, 23, of Russian nationality, described as a tailor, and Joseph Levy, 31, a draper, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, in addition to being fined £50, for having in their possession forged Army documents. Miller was stated to be a deserter from the Royal Fusiliers, and Levy an absente from military service, having moved from place to place and failed to join up. Mr. Williamson prosecuting, said that in each case the documents consisted of a full set of Army papers (discharges and a National Registration card) marked by false rubber stamps. It had come to the knowledge of the authorities that an extensive business was being done in these forged documents, especially in the Eastend of London. Inspector Hunt said that men previously charged had admitted that they had paid as much as £50 for sets of documents of this description.

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1918.

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BIRTH.
 NOLAN.—At "Rock View," No. 155, Wan Chai Road, on the
 5th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Nolan, a son.
 DEATH.

DYER.—At Glasgow on 25th September, 1918, Henry Dyer,
 D.Sc., L.L.D. Emeritus Professor, Imperial University, Tokyo,
 Japan.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918.

EDUCATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS.

The Colony's financial provisions for the coming year include a vote for education which is considerably larger than that for the twelve months now coming to a close. At that fact no-one will cavil, for with the steady growth in the population, the Colony's responsibilities in this regard increase and it becomes a duty to see that educational facilities keep pace with it. It has ever been an essential characteristic of British Colonial policy to provide liberal means for education, and Hongkong does right to maintain that record. But while these are axioms the desirability of which will be generally conceded, the fact cannot be overlooked that, relatively speaking, the facilities for the instruction of British children fall far short of what they should be. There are many facts which could be quoted in support of that assertion, not the least striking of which is the circumstance that quite a number of British children, who ought to be educated in the Colony, are sent to such places as Weihaiwei, to say nothing of the alternative necessity of sending boys and girls Home and thus causing an inevitable separation between parents and their children for very many years.

When we state that there is general dissatisfaction felt regarding the education of British children in Hongkong we are only reflecting the feelings of parents in general. What are the causes which lie at the root of the trouble? They are, first, poor early training; secondly, an inadequate syllabus; thirdly, too many untrained teachers; and, fourthly, the lack of encouragement given to teachers who are well trained. It is a fact to be deplored that most Hongkong-trained children leave school with very little ability to express themselves either verbally or in writing, with a limited vocabulary, and with still more prescribed ideas. The faculties which ought, at the ages of fifteen or sixteen years, to be awakened to a love of learning for its own sake are so deadened by meaningless repetition that a positive aversion to books animates many of these young children. If we come to look into the reasons for such an unsatisfactory state of affairs, we shall find that, to begin with, the first education received by the child is usually imparted by an untrained teacher. This is especially to be deplored in a Colony like this, where young children are so "spoiled" by their amanuenses that they come to school markedly deficient in initiative and self-reliance. A modified form of Montessori training would be a great benefit to the Infants' Departments here. As the children advance, owing to the inadequate syllabus used, a mechanical elementary training is almost all that is attempted, except for those who sit for the University Examination. The syllabus of that Examination is not suitable for British children. The time wasted in labouring over the inordinate amount of grammar required, and over scripture and hygiene, might be very much better employed in imparting some knowledge of English literature, and, perhaps, in giving a thorough grounding in one language; the drawing also ought either to be deleted from the syllabus or brought into line with modern teaching on the subject.

What are the other remedies? A great improvement on the present state of affairs could be effected if the present schools for British children were kept as preparatory schools for children under ten years, each of the three institutions to be in charge of a trained kindergarten mistress with junior assistants. A central school and a higher grade department might then be established in some suitable locality, with, perhaps, a lunch room for the convenience of pupils, under the supervision of a cookery mistress, while a laboratory and a gymnasium would also be desirable. The girls might be taught housewifery, needlework and cookery, while the subjects for boys might include woodwork, gardening and other forms of handicraft. These subjects should not, of course, form part of the University Examination. A general all-round education such as is given at Home should be the standard aimed at. A well-stocked library would, of course, be an essential feature of such a school as we suggest. As Wells says, "the elementary justification of the school is its organisation for class-teaching and work in unison," and surely parents who desire their children's advancement would realise the advantages which such a school would possess over the existing isolated and out-of-date schools. What is more, a central school on the lines suggested would have the advantage of setting free several teachers to take over the work at present done by untrained and inexperienced tutors. These proposals may appear far-reaching and, to some, even revolutionary. But some such steps are urgently needed to lift the education of British children here to a higher plane. We plead for the application of more imagination to the educational problems of the Colony, as well as for the abandonment of the present antiquated and stereotyped methods employed in our schools. Only by these means will a satisfactory standard be attained.

Austria and Peace.

We should very much like to know precisely what is happening in regard to Austria's undoubted desire for peace. Yesterday there was considerable satisfaction felt at the news which came over the wires from a German source that Austria-Hungary had requested Holland to invite the belligerents to negotiations and that Holland had already forwarded the invitation. This story was backed up by a statement from Dr. Weicker to the effect that Austria was again labouring in the interests of peace and that negotiations had already begun. Now the Dutch Foreign Office denies the assertion that Holland has invited the belligerents to negotiate, while the *Daily Telegraph*, with apparently good reasons for making the assertion, says it untrue that Britain has replied to Austria asking her to specify her proposals more precisely. That Austria is tired of the war, and that she sees her future darkened through the defection of Bulgaria, there can be small doubt, and it is more than likely that she has sent out new peace feelers. She must know that the tide is running strongly against the Central Powers, and, moreover, that she will not get any better terms than are now possible, by continuing the struggle. The announcements that she has actually proposed a Peace Conference may be premature, but the time cannot be far distant when she will have to seek a cessation of hostilities.

German Camouflage.

Most level-headed people will accept the American dictum that the composition of the new German Cabinet, with its sprinkling of men of the Socialist type, is a desperate effort by the Prussian militarists to hoodwink the Entente and the German people into a belief in the democratisation of Germany. It will be seen from one of to-day's telegrams that the new Chancellor, a member of the Bismarck House, talks very prettily about a fundamental change in the form of government. He speaks of a realisation of the necessity of the people participating in the nation's affairs through freely-elected political leaders and makes a loud boast about Labour leaders being given high office. All this is nothing but so much deceptive nonsense, for the Labourites who have been called upon to take office are without portfolios and cannot possibly exercise any appreciable power. Incidentally, the new Chancellor rather gives the show away when he speaks of these appointments as fundamental changes, thus tacitly admitting that hitherto Germany has been autocratically governed. When he mentions, too, that the present burdens are too heavy for one man's shoulders he surely pays the All Highest a poor compliment which that suggests individual will swallow with ill grace. The fact is that the militarists know that their doom is approaching. Having won the war, they want others, now that the horizon is becoming blacker, to bear the responsibility of fighting it. But there must be limit even to the German people's thick-headedness.

The Bulgarian Abdication.

Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has abdicated in favour of his son Prince Boris, who has assumed power. This is the latest development of the Balkan situation. It was an evil day for Ferdinand when he gave ear to his Teutonic advisors, for not only has he brought misfortune on himself, but he has brought ruin to his country and death and misery to his people. The ex-Tsar was born in 1861, the son of the late Prince Augustus of Sax Coburg and Princess Clementine, a daughter of Louis Philippe.

After the deposition of Prince Alexander in 1886, he was elected Prince of Bulgaria, and in 1908, when Bulgaria declared herself an independent Kingdom, he was proclaimed Tsar. He has been married twice, and has four children by his first wife, of whom Prince Boris, who has succeeded him, is the eldest. By birth and inclination he has always been closely connected with the Hohenzollerns, and now we see the result. He has played with fire, with the inevitable consequence—he has been badly burnt.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN WHO RIDES A HORSE ALWAYS WANTS THE WHOLE ROAD TO HIMSELF.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the great fire at Chicago (1871).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6d./16d.

No Disease.

During Saturday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

Kalan Output.

The total output of the Kalan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 21 amounted to 45,695 tons and the sales during the period to 45,433 tons.

Appeal Tribunal.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council will sit at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst., to hear an appeal by Messrs. Gerin Drevard & Co. against the enrolment of Mr. J. D. Birrell.

K. C. C. Grounds.

The opening of the new K.C.C. ground, previously advertised for Saturday, 28th Sept., will take place on Saturday, October 12th. All friends and members of other clubs are cordially invited. The opening takes place at 3.30 p.m.

Sent to Hospital.

A Chinese male, living at No. 32 Lyndhurst Terrace, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital. The man was arrested whilst attempting to jump from the Yamamori ferry launch Wah Oa on Saturday at 8.45 p.m. He was apparently of sound mind.

Dangerous Implements.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of dangerous implements, to wit, two knives for picking pockets. Defendant pleaded guilty to being in possession of the implements, but said that he did not intend to use them for unlawful purposes. His Worship sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

Wigwam Tennis Club.

The annual meeting of the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club was held on Saturday, Mr. A. Hicks being voted to the chair. The report and accounts, which were of a satisfactory character were approved, and the following officers were appointed:—Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Miller; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. H. Cronell; Committee, Miss Nesva, Messrs. A. G. Hewitt, F. Hobbs, A. Hicks, R. Kooth, with the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. Several matters were discussed, including methods for raising a monthly sum for War Charities.

Stolen Iron.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of 140 casties of iron. An Indian Sergeant deposed that he saw defendant in Wing Lock Street carrying the iron. He questioned the defendant as to the origin of the iron. The defendant told witness that he bought it at Yamamori for \$1. The constable disbelieved the defendant's story and arrested him. At the station the defendant said he bought it from some boat people. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, or one month's hard labour.

Smashing Money.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with smashing \$90 from another Chinese. Inspector G' Sullivan said the complainant intended to go away on board the Haitan. He had \$90 in his pockets when the defendants came with others and surrounded him. The first defendant snatched the money and passed it round. The complainant saw it and arrested him. Later on, the Indian Guard on board the ship saw the second defendant running away with some banknotes in his possession, gave chase and arrested him, when only \$35 was found. The ship had sailed now and would probably be back on Saturday. His Worship remanded the case till Saturday at 11.30 a.m., bail being allowed at \$500 each.

BOUND FOR KIRKEE.

HONGKONG'S HAPPY SOLDIERS.

Some Aspects of Life at Sea.

One of the Hongkong contingents which recently left for service at Kirkee under the General Military Service Ordinance writes us as follows:—

At Sea.

Singapore is now a pleasant memory, and for over two bright days we have been steaming up the Malacca Straits, land still being in sight. As one looks back on those three days spent in Singapore one realises how cramped full they were of pleasure and excitement. Practically the whole of the party have had no occasion to feel regret at the way the time was passed, and if all the individual accounts of our stay in Singapore could be collected they would certainly make a precedent as to how men proceeding for service enjoyed themselves en route. Motor rides took first place in popularity, the fine roads through country gorgeous in scenery fully justifying the choice. Trips to Johore, the Gap, Sea View Hotel, and in fact all the famous rendezvous of the Colony, were generally followed by dinner at the Europe, Raffles' or the Adelphi. For fifteen Littleton was the most popular, and there were few who ever partook of any meal on board apart from breakfast. Those who had friends to meet were comparatively few, and it speaks well for the spirit of the party that that no less than fourteen were partners to fifteen and motoring on the third day. With inevitable exceptions among so many, we are a united and happy crowd. The very fine war news we had at Singapore was followed by a wild savage-like dance on the part of the Champion pair, and by an outburst of noise that defied. It may seem that I have dwelt too much on our sport, but they are our obsession and have brought out as nothing else could an *esprit de corps* that among such a mixed assembly one would have thought hard of achievement. We assembled at Hongkong strangers to many of our company, but in the fortnight that has gone we have discovered new friends and even those one knew before have taken on a new value. Men always rise into positions that their nature and qualities entitle them to occupy and the sheep and the goat have been mutually sorted, but in taking a survey of our personnel one can do so with quite deal of satisfaction. This is something like putting ourselves on the back, but when one is a participant in such events as we have already seen through the conviction is inevitable that in the major portion we are well favoured. But I am bordering on a soliloquy when I intend only a recital of events, as will at once get back to happenings. As will be seen by the scores below practically the whole draft joined in the tournament, as well as other second class passengers:—

First Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown walked over Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Second Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Third Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Fourth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Fifth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Sixth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Seventh Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Eighth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Ninth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Tenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Eleventh Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Twelfth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Thirteenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Fourteenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Fifteenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Sixteenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Seventeenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Eighteenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Nineteenth Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain and Brown beat Godfrey and Shirazi; Stark and Johnson beat Barker and O'Neill; Johnsons and Goldsbrough beat Lebrum and Findley Smith; Crew and Reid beat Finch and Elson; Jack and Green beat Morley and Matthewman; Meade and Young beat Davis and Caghetti.

Twenty-first Round.—Graham and Verity beat Beck and Brook; Spiers and Turner beat Wattie and Hughes; Mountain

V.R.C. SPORTS.

The Concluding Day's Events.

The Victoria Recreation's Club annual aquatic meeting was brought to a termination on Saturday, when a large crowd of spectators were present, among these being H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) and Commodore and Mrs. Garner. The Band of the 18th Infantry, under the conductorship of Bandmaster E. Vassalo, helped to enliven the proceedings. During the interval tea was served. The Committee spared no pains to make the day a great success. There were several exciting races, the principal event being the ladies 100 yards Championship, which was won by Miss D. Morris. At the start Miss Morris had a slight advantage over her opponents, which she gradually increased at every turn, and won by half a length, the time being 1min. 48 2/5 secs. In the 100 Yards Boys' Championship, Lyon, who was fancied by many, did not turn up to expectation, being defeated by G. A. Jack, with F. R. Pereira second. The second heat was won by D. Lyon, with D. Loin, second. In the final these four faced the starter. They got very well away, Jack leading. Lyon tried to draw level with his competitor but to no purpose. Jack, steadily increasing his lead, came in first.

Other races of interest were the 220 Yards Club Championship, which was won by A. Logen. There were three starters, A. Logen, A. V. Barros and G. A. Carvalho. At the start they were pretty close to one another. A. Logen then forced the pace and led by a few yards at the second length. Carvalho gave up at the third length, leaving only Logen and Barros to finish. Logen reached the tape three quarters of a length before Barros. The Water Polo match between the V.R.C. and the Services did not take place, the Services having some other engagements. However the V.R.C. did not wish to disappoint the spectators, many of whom were keen on seeing a match, so they arranged a match between the V.R.C. members, Stewart and Barros being the captains of the

Whites and Blues respectively. The Whites won by three goals. The results follow:

Two Lengths Handicap (Hurdles) Final.—1. A. J. V. Barros; 2. J. Stewart. Time: 37 2/5 secs.

Boys' Race, 100 Yards Championship—1. G. A. Jack; 2. D. Lyon. Time: 48 2/5 secs.

200 Yards Club Championship.—1. A. Logen; 2. A. V. Barros. Time: 2mins. 51 2/5 secs.

High Dive—1. A. Logen; 2. T. L. Knight.

Ladies' Race, 100 Yards Championship—1. Miss D. Morris; 2. Miss B. V. Jennings; 3. Miss E. Scott. Time: 1min. 48 2/5 secs.

Four Lengths Handicap (Final)—1. J. Stewart; 2. S. A. Marcel. Time: 69 2/5 secs.

Ladies' Nomination Race—1. S. A. Marcel; 2. J. Rodriguez.

Veterans' Race.—1. Mr. Wilton; 2. Mr. Taylor. Time: 4-8 sec.

Consolation Race (Girls).—1. Miss Shaw; 2. Miss Ramsey.

Consolation Race (Men).—1. R. Tatam; 2. J. B. Soares.

Two Lengths Handicap (Girls).—1. Miss Rosebed Young; 2. 1min. 48 2/5 secs. In the 100

Mrs. Baby Young.

The following were the teams in the water polo match:

Whites—J. Stewart (Capt.), H. White, W. J. Moody, A. J. V. Ribeiro, F. M. Cruz, R. Tatam and M. A. Carvalho.

Blues—A. V. Barros, A. Logen,

S. A. Marcel, G. A. Carvalho, J. E. Soares, L. M. Franco and A. Smith.

The distribution of prizes took place in the Gymnasium. H. E. Mr. Claud Severn, Chairman of the Club, said that this year's sports had been most successful. Indeed, judging from the large attendance and the fine finishes witnessed, the sports might well be called the most successful the Club had seen for some years. He tendered a vote of thanks to Messrs. Witchell and Alves for the very successful way in which they had carried out the sports, assisted by Messrs. Silva Netto, Barros and their able Secretary, Mr. McKirdy. Referring to the events for girls His Excellency said that Miss D. Morris had attained the 100 yards record for girls in 48 seconds. In conclusion he thanked the Club's thanks to Mrs. Garner for consenting to distribute the prizes:

Commodore Garner, in acknowledging the Chairman's remarks, thanked him for the pleasure and honour he had given him and Mrs. Garner and asserted that the sports meeting he had witnessed that afternoon was one of the best he had seen for a long time. The events were simply splendid. Some of the swimming,

he said, was of first class order and he hoped that the boys and girls he had seen taking such a keen part would even improve as they grew up.

Mrs. Garner distributed the prizes in a most graceful manner, and amidst loud applause, Mr. McKirdy presented her with a bouquet at the conclusion.

The crowd dispersed after according three ringing cheers for Mrs. Garner and the ladies present.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT



ARROW SHIRTS

he said, was of first class order and he hoped that the boys and girls he had seen taking such a keen part would even improve as they grew up.

Mrs. Garner distributed the prizes in a most graceful manner, and amidst loud applause, Mr. McKirdy presented her with a bouquet at the conclusion.

The crowd dispersed after according three ringing cheers for Mrs. Garner and the ladies present.

To a Correspondent.

"Good Manners."—You have omitted to observe the rule requiring anonymous correspondents to furnish their names as an evidence of good faith—and good manners.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.—GOVERNESS or Tutor for 2 or 3 hours daily. apply Box No. 1439 Hongkong Telegr. ph."

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. [Signature] R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 15th day of Oct., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Yaumati, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Building	Building No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).			Gross Area in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Open Price
			N.	E.	W.			
feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	1,350	34	100

INDO-CHINA STREAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"VAN WAERWIJCK."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1918.

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WHITE CANVAS WASHING BELTS

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS

Black, Tan and Grey.

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

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A CO. LTD
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 14th Dec. at 1 p.m.
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Hongkong Oct. 7, 1918.

Notices to Mariners.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Japan Shanghai Freight.

Freights between Japan and Shanghai have gone up by about 30 per cent, the rate on ordinary merchandise from Japan to Shanghai being raised from Y. 7.50 to Y. 9.50, while the new rate for ordinary merchandise from Shanghai to Japan ports is \$9.50.

Another Collision.

The Hokushin Maru, 469 tons, owned by the Fujiyama Kisen Kisha, Otaru, which left Aomori for Nacayau, came into collision with the Tanka Maru, three miles from Shirokami Light-house. The Tanka Maru was badly damaged and subsequently sank. Her crew was rescued by the Hokushin Maru.

Japanese Ships in America.

It will be remembered that in May last the United States chartered 22 Japanese vessels, totalling 150,000 tons, at Y. 19 on an average, with a subsidy of Y. 7.50 from the Japanese Government for ships owned by private concerns, the term of contract running for six months.

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No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

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Agents.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1918.

Kawanoichiji, Kaiboshtgai, from Tokushima.

Christie, Winstan, from Shanghai.

T. KING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 4, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Kingzui Nanpeibong, from Shanghai.

Taiwazhong, from Shanghai.

Winghongchong, from Yokohama.

Leehakchiao, Hengtylehong, from Amoy.

Ledoyen, 46, Yeleken Road, from Shanghai.

Tengfeng, from Shanghai.

Bitchi, from Shanghai.

Jiengtong, Fusan, Deo

Youshi Road, Central, from Shanghai.

J. Y. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1918.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—At dawn the British infantry and Tanks attacked on an eight-mile front from Sequhart to the Canal north of Bony. The attack was successful at all points. On the right of the attack the English and Scottish troops of the Thirty-Second Division recaptured Sequhart, taking prisoners, and later beat off a counter-attack with enemy losses. In the centre the English stormed Bamicourt and Wiamcourt, taking several hundreds of prisoners, while the Second Australian Division broke through the Fonsomme—Beaurevoir line west and south-west of Beaurevoir. Rushing forward, the troops of these two Divisions, accompanied by Tanks, reached the western outskirts of Mont Brehain and secured high ground south and south-west of Beaurevoir. On the left of the attack the English and Irish forced passages across the Soissons Canal at Gouy and Le Catelet, capturing both the villages and the high ground on the east.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—At the conclusion of yesterday's fighting we held the high ground a mile to the north-east of Sequhart, and had successfully beaten off counter-attacks at Gouy, Le Catelet and Squalart. We took over 4,000 prisoners during yesterday's operations north of St. Quentin. At night local fighting to our advantage occurred south-west of Beaurevoir and in the southern outskirts of Cambrai. We slightly advanced our posts north-east of Epinoy and repulsed a hostile attack on a post south of Cambrai-St. Vaast. North of the Scarpe we made progress between Oppy and Mericourt. More to the north our advanced troops reached the railway east of Lens and a general line as follows:—Vendin-le-Viel—Wingles—Bercles—Fournes-en-Weppe—Houplines.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—Our has almost lost the capacity of being surprised in these stirring times. Otherwise, the report of our men going through Lens would stir up emotions. On the Belgian Front some progress was made in the region of Roulers. The weather is gloriously fine and our airmen are having a great time.

The Kaiser presided at a Grand Council in Berlin yesterday. That the deliberations dealt with the retreat from the West is evidenced from the inspired articles in the German Press preparing the public for the evacuation of the Belgian Coast. The *Kreis Zeitung* says:—"Bulgarian treachery will have the most rapid consequences on the Oriental world, and may alter the whole world situation in favour of the Entente. Therefore, as the mortal spot for the Central Powers is the south-east of Europe, they must concentrate there. A new German line from Antwerp through Metz to the Adriatic must be prepared. Experts in London point out, however, that the question being fought on the Western Front is whether the enemy can retreat to another strategic front on a shorter line, without supreme disaster. His retreat between Lens and Armentieres is regarded as an indication of his desire to evacuate the Belgian Coast, but the Allies threaten both ends of the lateral railway from Lille to Metz, on which the supply for the German trenches chiefly depends. The menace on Roulers endangers the German communications with the coast. The German right has the longest way to go in the event of a general retreat, hence the importance attached to both sides of the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector, where the Allies are hammering. A breach has already been made in the "Siege" system, and the Germans are fighting very desperately. Any substantial quickening of the Allied advance here might mean disaster to a large part of the German Army in the West."

A French communiqué states:—In the region of St. Quentin violent fighting occurred in the Hindenburg positions between Les Dunes and Sequhart, where the enemy put up a very strong resistance. Further south, we gained a footing on the railway east of St. Quentin. North-west of Rheims we carried Cormicy and reached the canal between Concreveux and Lanewelle. The battle in Champagne continues with sustained violence. We enlarged our gains in the region north of Sommepy. Our troops, breaking down the resistance of the enemy, carried the crest of Mont Blanc and Meches Farm. The prisoners already counted to-day number 2,800.

London, October 4.

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Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—The Germans, as elsewhere, are putting up a great resistance against General Gouraud's advance in Champagne, fighting every yard of the ground. They were only beaten by the superior initiative of the French. There were no French assaulting waves after the first day. The French advanced in groups, commanded by a Lieutenant or a non-commissioned officer, thus "filtering" through ravines and aspiring posts. When a score of such tiny operations are successful, a local advance is undertaken and the sum of a number of such advances enables a general advance of the whole line.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—The two battle lines in the St. Mihiel sector have recoiled one from the other, leaving a wide outpost line between, but French shells threaten the enemy's communications between Grandpre and Vouziers, therefore a withdrawal is likely behind what is believed to be the "Kriemhilde" line, running from the Meuse north of Brieulles, towards the south, through Bois-de-Valouze, then towards the west, south of Romagne and north of Gesnes, to the ridge north and west of Exermont and across the Aire to Chatecheneau Bluff. There is also an alternative line, apparently designed to meet the possibility of the other being turned by our advance in the Grandpre gorge. On our right the enemy is still bringing up reinforcements.

London, October 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a supplementary despatch, says:—In operations by the Second British Army in Flanders on September 29 and subsequent days, the Ninth, Twenty-Ninth and Thirty-Fifth Divisions rendered distinguished service. In most unfavourable weather they advanced to a depth of over nine miles across most difficult country, clearing the whole ridge east and south-east of Ypres, taking a prominent part in the capture by British troops of over 2,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

The Ninth Division, on the first day of the attack, took Beuvry, five miles eastward of its starting point, and three days later reached Ledeghem.

On the first day, the Twenty-Ninth Division passed beyond Gheluwey and captured Krausseke, having advanced five miles along the Menin Road. On its right, the Thirty-Fifth Division also passed far beyond our old positions of 1917 and took Zandvoorde.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this afternoon, says:—With our line still creeping eastwards beyond Lens and Armentieres and the whole of the Beaurevoir system reported in our hands, it may be said that yesterday was a good day. A distinguished officer, fresh from the thick of the fighting, said: "We have the Germans pressed and cooked."

The trend of the fighting has swung nearly due north, and the strategic effect of yesterday's battle will possibly have far-reaching results. Our patrols have pushed out beyond the Beaurevoir line along the whole length of new front.

(Continued on Page 9.)

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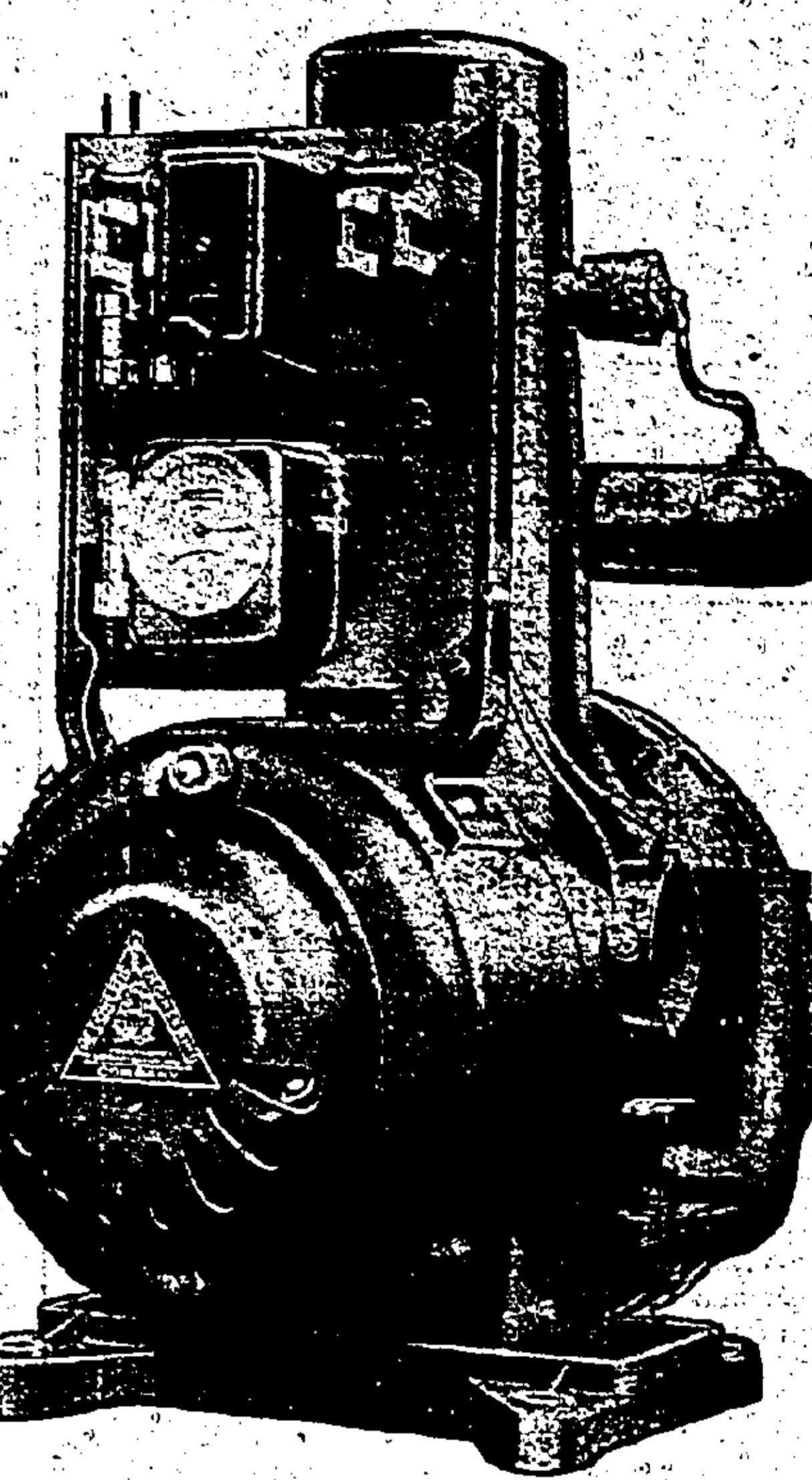
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Passenger Dock, Kowloon	184' 0"	9' 6"	8' 6"	10' 0"
Ferry Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100' 0"	9' 6"	8' 6"	10' 0"
SALEKHO-SHU	•	•	•	•
Commercial Dock, ALEXANDER	144' 0"	6' 6"	5' 6"	10'

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(continued from page 1)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Grand Week.

London, Oct 5
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: It has been a grand week, but the enemy is now fighting everywhere with great stubbornness. Optimists who already see the Germans back to the Meuse have not the faintest conception of reality.

"Uncomfortably Near the German Homes."

London, Oct 5

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: -The Germans are falling back in Eastern Champagne on the line of the Aire, which is a tributary of the Seine. The Americans reached this line at St. Etienne village, 44 miles north of Sommepey. General Gouraud's troops have now broken through, in eight days, two systems of defences, the first of which was considered impregnable a year ago. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that the enemy has abandoned the theory of an unbreakable line, and now talks in official communiques of "glacis" in France and Belgium, which is all he needs to hold for the defence of the Fatherland. The word "glacis" has an ominous connotation in German. It has already served before as an excuse for pillage and laying waste large tracts of a populous country. There is every reason to fear that this is what is now meant. However, it also means that the German High Command is preparing the public for another retreat. That retreat, however, will bring the fighting line uncomfortably near the German homes.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

German Report on British Reply.

Amsterdam, Oct 5

The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a message from Vienna which states that the British reply to Count Burian's peace note was received in Vienna on September 30th. It requests Austria to specify her peace proposals more precisely.

A Clumsy Effort.

London, Oct 5

Referring to assertions of the Vienna correspondents of the "Berliner Tageblatt" and "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten" that the British reply to Count Burian's peace note was received at Vienna on September 30th and requested Austria-Hungary to specify her proposals more precisely, the "Daily Telegraph" says the assertions are untrue. "We are in a position to state that Mr. Balfour's speech of Sept. 1st is the only reply which Britain has given the Austrian note." The "Daily Telegraph" describes the assertions as excellent examples of the clumsy peace offensive now in full blast and adds that enquiries in diplomatic circles last evening failed to elicit any confirmation whatever of the assertion of the "Berliner Tageblatt." Vienna correspondent that Holland at the instance of Austria-Hungary despatched invitations to a peace conference.

A Dutch Denial.

The Hague, Oct. 5

The Foreign Office states that there is not a word of truth in the Vienna reports that Holland has invited the belligerents to negotiate.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Cases.

The Military Service Tribunal again met this afternoon.

Mr. R. Kennedy.

Referring to the case of Mr. R. Kennedy, of the Mercantile Bank of India, the Chairman (Sir W. Ross Davies) said on a previous occasion he was granted temporary exemption to allow of the Bank procuring a substitute. At an appeal before the Governor-in-Council it was stated by Mr. Champkin that it was impossible to get a substitute.

Addressing Mr. Champkin, who was present on behalf of the Bank, the Chairman asked if any efforts had been made at Home to get some one else out.

Mr. Champkin replied that efforts had been made, but without success. No one could be got from Home. Moreover, there was no hope of getting anyone. The Bank could not possibly be worked with less than three men.

In a statement Mr. Champkin said he wished it to be perfectly understood that he did not apply for the exemption of Mr. Kennedy except on very necessary grounds. He had applied to the substitution officer for some one and he had received the reply: "Sorry; no-one to offer to you." With regard to His Excellency's remarks at the Appeal Tribunal with reference to the signatures of the Bank's clients being easily learned he (Mr. Champkin) would point out that this was put to the test only last week when a forgery was attempted and detected by Mr. Kennedy. It would be impossible for him (Mr. Champkin) to carry on his business if Mr. Kennedy were taken. It would mean that the foreign exchange business would have to stop.

Absolute exemption was granted.

Seriously Ill. The Chairman announced that in the case of Mr. N. I. Brewer a medical certificate had been received stating that Mr. Brewer was seriously ill from pneumonia. In the

Government Civil Hospital, and that under the most favourable conditions he would not be fit for at least two or three months.

The Tribunal therefore allowed him a further two months.

Mr. Syme Thompson.

In the case of Mr. Syme Thompson, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., granted three months' exemption at the previous hearing, the Chairman said the Tribunal understood that while Mr. Dodwell who he saw was present, was in Canada he engaged another man for the staff and he was now in Hongkong.

Mr. Dodwell said that since he had come back Mr. Barretto had informed him that he was terminating his agreement. They were anxious to spare Mr. Thompson and Mr. Thompson was anxious to go, but they could not carry on the import and export department if Mr. Thompson had to go. If the Tribunal gave Mr. Thompson further exemption, he would see the new man could carry on.

The Chairman: You are quite anxious to go, Mr. Thompson? - My passage is already booked, sir.

In answer to a member, Mr. Thompson said he did not possess the expert knowledge which Mr. Barretto had.

The decision of the Tribunal was that he been enrolled.

Anxious to Go.

In the case of Mr. A. K. Mackenzie of Messrs. Rose and Co., the Chairman said he had received a letter from Mr. Holyoak stating that though he could not be spared he did not propose to ask for exemption. The firm parted with him very reluctantly and they would be glad to have him back.

The Chairman intimated that Mr. Mackenzie would be enrolled, as they knew he was anxious to be.

Short Exemption.

In the case of Mr. W. F. Gibbons, of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heyward and Clarke, who was granted three months' exemption, the Chairman said the Tribunal saw, from letters sent to the Tribunal, that short exemption was asked for until the return of Mr. Bannerman.

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Two Hongkong Officials Honoured.

We are informed that His Majesty the King has conferred the honour of Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) on the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax and the Hon. Mr. C. M. Messer.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax, as is well known, is Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and has been prominently associated with the war charities movement in the capacity of Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, in which office he has rendered much appreciated services and done a deal of self-denying work.

The Hon. Mr. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, has held that post for the past five years, and has certainly proved himself the right man in the right place. Since the war the Police Force has been seriously depleted through men joining up, and the difficulties of the officials have therefore very naturally been increased.

The war has thrown a deal of extra work on the two officers named, and it is fitting that that fact should be acknowledged in the manner in which it has.

A REVOLVER INCIDENT.

Alleged Intent to Murder.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with attempting to discharge a loaded revolver with intent to murder.

Inspector Sim prosecuted and said that on the day in question the defendant and the complainant had a quarrel over some money or over women. As far as could be ascertained, the defendant, with his companions, got the worst of it. The defendant then went to his master's (Mr. Bunje's) boat and took the revolver from an cupboard. He then went back with the revolver and called the complainant out. The defendant then tried to fire at the complainant, but whilst he was loading, a bullet was ejected and a second bullet stuck and "jammed" the revolver. This all happened on the foreshore at Praya East, near the P. W. D.'s workshop.

The complainant, in giving evidence, corroborated the Inspector's statement.

The case is proceeding.

Swimming Sports.

Queen's College swimming

sports take place to-morrow at 2 p.m. Mrs. Belford has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

Possession of Dagger.

For being in unlawful possession of a dagger, a Chinese was fined \$50 by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon.

The confiscation of the dagger was also ordered. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted and the defendant was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro.

For the "Khaki Bag."

A gift of four very artistically-made cane chairs has been made by a well-known local skipper for the benefit of the "Khaki Bag."

The whole of the decorative work on these chairs has been done by hand by the generous donor, and much skill and patience must have been spent on it.

The chairs, one of which is now on view at Messrs. Wm. Powell's, are to be raffled. The tickets (one dollar each) are on sale at Messrs. Powell's or can be had from Mrs. Milroy. All the proceeds go to the "Khaki Bag" cigarette and tobacco fund.

Mr. Gibbons said he was now only asking for a short exemption until the arrival of Mr. Bannerman, with permission to come before the Tribunal again when the matter had been thoroughly gone into by Mr. J. Bannerman. He asked for a more, if further, exemption. He thought that would be sufficient. The exemption asked for was granted.

Total Exemption.

A total exemption was granted in case of Mr. J. Crookdale, of Asiatic Petroleum Co., so

as he is engaged in the

work he is now on.

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needwork Guild.

The Hongkong Branch of the Queen Mary's Needwork Guild issues the following report for September:-

City Hall Work Party (under Mrs. Lammett for Mrs. Stabb), - 15 mosquito nets, 6 dressing gowns, 13 small pillows, 3 reversible jackets, 5 pairs of slippers, 3 milk covers, 13 belts, 1 pair operation stockings, 3 bed jackets, 314 doz. handkerchiefs, 9 scrubbers, 60 pairs of pyjamas, 80 shirts, 37 vests, 9 comfort bags.

"Our little Bit Society" (under Mrs. Green). - Five cases of work have been forwarded to the City Hall as follows:- Case No. 1:-

2 quilts, 2 pillows, 14 mufflers, 42 pairs stretcher boots, 1 sweater, 4 floor cloths, 30 vests and 1 lot reading matter. Case No. 2:-

2 quilts, 2 pillows, 14 suits pyjamas and 1 lot reading matter. Case No. 3:- 60 mufflers, 44 sweaters, 39 suits pyjamas and 1 lot reading matter. Case No. 4:- 7 quilts, 7 pillows, 108 pairs bed socks, 3 mufflers, 13 pieces clothing, 11 ties, 3 pairs mittens and 11 collars. Case No. 5:- 14 vests, 100 pairs slippers, 21 meat covers, 250 eyes & ear bandages, 38 mukl covers, 1,153 roller bandages.

In addition to above the following have been given to local men who have left the Colony for the Front:- 12 sweaters, 12 mufflers, 2 pairs socks, 17 suits pyjamas and 9 vests.

Union Church (under Mrs. Maconachie). - 134 shirts, 134 handkerchiefs, 23 vests, 136 pairs knee caps, 150 helmets and caps, 13 mufflers, 1 trench sweater, 21 choker belts and 42 pairs socks.

Wesleyan Church Working Party (under Mrs. Robinson). - Articles sent to City Hall for the month of September 1918.- 50 shirts, 8 mufflers, 49 pairs socks, 51 doz. handkerchiefs, 49 scrubbers, 2 suits pyjamas, 1,188 rolled bandages, 4 vests, 10 balaclava caps, 26 knee caps, 24 naps, 1 pair surgical stockings, 1 pair gloves and 1 pair cuffs. Articles sent to trop leaving the Colony, September 1918:- 4 mufflers, 15 pairs socks, 2½ doz. handkerchiefs, 4 suits pyjamas, 5 balaclava caps and 5 knee caps.

Catholic Women's League (under Miss Louisa). - 6 mufflers, 12 helmets, 2 caps, 2 sleeveless sweaters, 12 pairs socks, 26 pairs knee caps, 312 handkerchiefs, 564 food covers, 30 scrubbers, 5 mosquito nets, 25 hospital squares, 336 swabs and 1,818 rolled bandages.

Holy Name Institute (under Mrs. Jordan). - 576 rolled bandages, 51 triangular bandages, 5 capeline bandages, 10 anti-vermin shirts, 32 knee caps, 7 pairs socks, 1 pair surgical stockings and 100 swabs.

Peak Club (under Mrs. Satherland). - 524 roller bandages, 90 many-tail bandages, 174 shell swabs, 216 sponge swabs, 224 gauze swabs, 9 head bandages and 6 pneumonia jackets.

U.S.R.O. (under Mrs. Keigwin). - 538 roller bandages, 9 eye bandages, 7 mufflers, 72 swabs, 25 pairs socks, 4 helmets, 2 wool caps, 18 pairs knee caps, 5 scrubbers and 1 pair operation stockings.

The following letter has been received:

American Consular Service.

Hongkong, October 4, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hickling,-I have for acknowledgment your act of October 3rd and the large case of surgical dressings and bandages made by the Q.M.N.G. which accompanied it.

Of course it is needless for me to say that we thank the guild through you for this example of co-operation but I wish to particularly say that we thank you not only for the gift itself but for the spirit of co-operation and good will which prompted it.

We appreciate all this good feeling as well as your help more than I can say and I trust that you will be able to convey to the members of the guild our feeling in the matter.

Thanking you most cordially in behalf of the members of the American Red Cross.

I am,

very sincerely yours,

(Sd) GEORGE E. ANDERSON.

Mrs. A. D. Hickling,

Hon. Secretary, Q.M.N.G.

5, Morrison Hill,

Hongkong.

LOCAL CRICKET.

Navy's Victory Over C.R.C.

The friendly match between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Navy, which took place on Saturday resulted in an overwhelming win for the latter, due to a magnificent innings by Commander Gibson, who had a not-out score of 112 and sound batting by Signalman Hack, who reached 52 without losing his wickets. The Navy batted first, and after Robinson had been accounted for with a score of 12, Gibson and Hack kept things going until the innings was declared closed with a score of 187 for the loss of one wicket. The C.R.C. were all disposed of by 71, Cheung Chi, with a score of 41, made by splendid cricket, alone making any stand. The scores were:-

Navy.

Payn'r. Robinson, b Uu Hew

Fan 12

Sig. Hack not out ... 52

Com. Gibson not out ... 112

Extras ... 11

Total (for 1 wkt.) ... 187

Payn'r. Holborn, b Pte. Breslin

Pte. Ackhurst, b Seaman Godfrey, Pte. Stacey, b Sign. Rider,

Pte. Moriarty and Pte. Eiles did not bat.

Bowling analysis.

O. M. R. W.

Yew Man-Tsun ... 4 0 29 0

Un Hew Fan ... 10 0 55 1

Cheng Chi ... 8 0 49 0

H. Ching ... 4 0 27 1

Wei Lee Son ... 2 0 16 0

C. R. C.

Yew Man-Tsun, b Gibson ... 2

Cheng Chi, b Godfrey ... 41

Yang Hin Lun, b

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

London, October 4.
There has been much heavy counter-attacking on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front. During the night we were driven out of, but recaptured, the fortified positions at Beaurainville Mill and Lamotte Farm. The fighting has been most severe around Sequehart, but we are maintaining all our gains. Tanks have assisted the infantry most effectively.

Down to last evening, over 4,000 prisoners had been counted in the Fourth Army cages, and prisoners are still coming in.

London, October 4.

Reuter learns from authoritative naval sources that there is every indication that the Germans will soon abandon the whole Flanders Coast.

It is known that the Germans are already removing guns.

There have been three heavy bombardments of the Flanders Coast during the past few days.

London, October 4.

A Belgian communiqué states:—The Franco-Belgians to-day slightly progressed towards Hoogende and Roulers.

London, October 4.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Intense air activity has been maintained on all possible occasions on the battle-front. Our counter-attack patrols have successfully foreshadowed the enemy's intentions by warning our Headquarters.

Our advancing infantry were screened by smoke curtains, caused by smoke bombs dropped from the air, while forward machine-guns were supplied with ammunition dropped by airmen. Our fighting squadrons kept the air free of hostile machines, enabling this work to be successfully carried out.

We destroyed twenty-seven hostile machines and drove down five uncontrollable. Twelve British are missing. We dropped twenty-six tons of bombs during the day-time and thirty tons at night-time, considerable damage being done to junctions and communications.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters reports:—When the American troops were approaching Abri de St. Louis a hundred Germans ran out with hands up. The Americans ceased fire and allowed the Germans to approach. When the Germans arrived within bombing range, they plunged their hands into their pockets and bombed the Americans, killing and wounding many.

More Americans, with flame-throwers, came up, surrounded Abri and poured in gas and flame till not even a rat could have survived.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Mr. Lansing officially announces that America will make reprisals if Germany carries out her threat to execute American prisoners found in possession of shot guns.

London, October 4.

A German official wireless message says:—The enemy captured Le Catelet, advanced as far as Beaurainville and Mont Breton and penetrated Sequehart. We drove back the enemy on both sides of Le Catelet beyond his starting positions and recaptured Beaurainville and Breton. Sequehart remains in the enemy's hands.

Small French nests remain on the Weissenburg and Medesh Heights, near Sommepy. We have recaptured Challegange.

THE BULGARIAN CAPITULATION.

Amsterdam, October 4.

The *Weser Zeitung*, commenting on the great impression caused in Austria by the Balkan events, states that the Ministers have become panic-stricken, and, fearing the collapse of their political edifice, are now advocating the "conciliation" of their political opponents. Consequently, federalisation plans are again prominent. M. Hasserek intends to form a Coalition Ministry and is prepared to carry out the necessary reforms. The journal predicts that federalisation would force Austria-Hungary to leave the ranks of the belligerents and abandon the alliance with Germany, and so spell the ultimate dissolution of the Dual Monarchy.

Amsterdam, October 4.

The *Mittige Zeitung* has received a telegram from Budapest which states that the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Hungary is on foot, bringing Count Tisza, Count Apponyi and Count Andrasz into the present Cabinet, without portfolio. Count Tisza has already approved the plan. The Lower House meets on October 8th.

Amsterdam, October 4.

A telegram from Sofia says it is semi-officially emphasised that all parties in Bulgaria unanimously support the Government.

NAVAL ATTACK ON DURAZZO.

Rome, October 4.

In the Chamber, Signor Orlando announced that Italian warships and British cruisers appeared at Durazzo at noon on October 2nd, and, effectively protected by Italian and Allied torpedo boats and American submarine-chasers, succeeded in passing the mine-fields and eluding submarine attacks, and approached close to the harbour works. The Allied warships then fiercely bombarded the harbour works until they had completed the destruction of the base as well as the Austrian ships moored there. (Loud and prolonged cheers). In spite of the enemy's fire the Allied ships audaciously dashed to the attack and fired torpedoes against an Austrian torpedo-boat and a steamer, but they did not molest a hospital-ship. (Applause). British and Italian airmen co-operated in the work of destruction, while other Italian and Allied naval forces took up battle stations against any enemy ships that might emerge to aid Durazzo. The Allied naval forces waited in vain. The Allied units suffered no loss or damage, except slight damage by a torpedo to a British cruiser which, however, continued to participate in the fight and afterwards returned to the base under her own steam. (Loud applause).

London, October 4.

An Italian naval communiqué states:—American submarine chasers, while protecting the larger vessels which bombarded Durazzo on October 2nd, destroyed two enemy submarines.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

London, October 4.

A Berlin official statement confirms the fact that Prince Max of Baden has been appointed Chancellor. Herr Scheidemann and Herr Großer become Ministers without portfolio. Herr Großer is of the Centre Party.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, October 4.

A Portuguese East African communiqué states:—The Germans, pursued by our forces, co-operating with the British, have been forced to cross the River Rovuma, abandoning great material. Many prisoners have been taken. The enemy is retreating into forests in the interior.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AGAIN BOMB HOSPITAL.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says German aeroplanes twice bombed Châlons-sur-Marne on the night of the 1st inst. A score of bombs were dropped, several on a clearing hospital, where sixty sick were killed and an equal number injured.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

Madrid, October 4.

Sir N. J. Moore has been returned unopposed for St. Georges Hanover Square.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SEEKING PEACE.

Amsterdam, October 4.

According to a message from Vienna, the *Berliner Tageblatt* states authoritatively that Austria-Hungary has requested Holland to invite the belligerents to negotiations, and Holland has already despatched invitations.

Amsterdam, October 4.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that Dr. Weckerle, Count Tisza, Count Andrasz and Count Apponyi have met in Vienna to discuss the peace question, concerning which, on Baron Burian's initiative, a new and decisive step may be taken to day.

Subsequently interviewed, Dr. Weckerle stated:—"We are again labouring in the interests of peace; we are already negotiating."

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

London, October 4.

Reuter is reliably informed that Turco-German relations are more strained.

The Turks are increasingly uneasy regarding the Agreements supplementing the Brestilitovsk Treaty and are greatly incensed at the Germans checking Turkish activities in the Caucasus.

As regards the possibility of peace, Turkey does not wish to be replaced in her previous position relative to the Great Powers and is particularly anxious to have adequate guarantees against an attack by Bulgaria.

THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

Amsterdam, October 4.

The *Reichspost*'s correspondent at Moscow says the Tsaritsa and daughters, who, after the execution of the Tsar, were to be taken from Ekaterinburg to a safe place by an armed escort, vanished during their transport. Presumably the escort was bribed, and the Imperial Family is hiding somewhere in the Urals. A search is being made.

THE ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, October 4.

An Italian official message says:—In Albania we continued to advance on the whole front between to sea and Tomorina Mountains on Thursday.

One column crossed the Semeni and advanced across the Plain of Mzunkja on Ljusa, an important supply centre.

Other columns from Berat are advancing in the direction of El Bassan.

THE NAVAL RAID ON DURAZZO.

London, October 4.

An Austrian official wireless message says:—About thirty units of the enemy naval forces and numerous aircraft on the 2nd inst. bombarded the town and harbour of Durazzo for two hours. The material damage was unimportant.

The enemy's attempt to penetrate the harbour with torpedo-boats and gliding-boats failed. One enemy gliding-boat was sunk.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

London, October 4.

It is officially stated that the Spanish Government steamer Francoli has been torpedoed fourteen miles off Cape Palos.

Later.

The crew of the Francoli state that a submarine sank the Francoli by shell-fire, without warning.

MORE BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, October 4.

The Press Bureau announces that the Independent Air Force on the night of the 3rd inst. bombed railways at Megashon and aerodromes at Morhinge and Frescaty. Observation was difficult, but a fire and an explosion were observed at Frescaty. All our machines returned.

PURCHASE OF BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

London, October 4.

Sir Henry Dalsiel has purchased the United Newspapers, Limited, including the *Daily Chronicle*.

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YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

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Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS

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£15,000,000

Silver £19,500,000

\$4,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

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NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 15 min.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 15 min.

10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. 15 min.

12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 15 min.

1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Saturday only 15 min.

2.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturday only 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 15 min.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

